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## MEXICAN RELATIONS.

### Remarks upon American Citizens—Necessity for Action on the Part of our Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

It is not necessary for me to say to those who know anything of Mexico, that the news of the recent determination of the American Government to bring all the Spanish-American Republics "to an account" has been received here with joy by many who have long been praying for the event, and by all foreigners who are not directly interested in preserving the present state of anarchy which pervades this country. The activity of the American Government in stealing off the Expedition for Paraguay, is some evidence of truth in the reported declarations of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet.

It is high time for a great and powerful nation like the United States, to know what is due its dignity, and to know how to support that dignity. The experiments in constitutional governments lately attempted by our United States with New-Granada and Nicaragua, have proved failures, as all similar pen-and-ink efforts of the United States must prove in treating with a weak and treacherous people like Spanish-Americans. Gladsome, no doubt, to Lopez and the other Spanish-American foreign policy of the United States, is a grand mistake all through. The humane feelings which have prompted this foreign policy, were creditable to the goodness of the hearts of our people who lent to them considerable hope for its success, but now all the world must see that constitutional measures when applied by weak Governments for nations beneath they are intended, no one can sustain them or advocate them any longer. The condition of our relations with all the Spanish-American Republics at the present time is the best evidence that Paper-constitutions are what they all require.

But let us look to some obstacles which we are doing for the [illegible] of the area of freedom"—for the spreading of new channels of commerce, &c. This country, which is directly on the borders of the United States, I may say within its assumed borders—for we have had to cede to it the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, against like, claimed the distinctship in the Gulf of Mexico,—is now nothing to please, and this, in an equal for the commerce of the United States and the rest of the world as was China before the English trade commenced. This country, which in its former character of a first-class Spanish-American Republic, committed outrage after outrage upon our flag and citizens, even now in its decrepid condition takes special delight in infringing our treaties and offering insults to everything American. In the meantime, while the United States has been bullying England about every possible good-for-nothing matter as on the Mosquito Coast, in the Gulf and elsewhere, and playing the jackal in following her about to gain advantages from her practical, hard-fisted and thorough diplomacy—what has the United States done with Mexico, a country that abounds in wealth untold? A treaty was "concurred," and that has been all. The hatred of the Mexican people was aroused against everything American, and the "concurred" treaty, so far as it related to "amity and commerce," has been as complete a dead letter, and less respected, than if it had been a compact of the conspirators with the Aztec race.

The United States, for eleven years, have, in their diplomatic relations with Mexico, cut the character of a beast jobber and general broker. The U. S. legation here has been the recipient of little else from the State Department than crafty suggestions to the different Ministers to lay hold of more territory, and to lose no opportunity of doing so. No attention has been paid to the breaches of faith on the part of Mexico in outraging citizens or insulting our flag, against treaties and international law. The Mexican Government, sadly enough at diplomacy, now know well this weak spot in the diplomatic cranium of Uncle Sam, and have always kept the different American Ministers continually on the qui vive for an opportunity to get more territory. New governments have found in this readiness of United States Ministers to be the doors of the will of their government, an easy means of bringing their into a recognition. This, it is known, was the means of the recognition of the present Government of Zuloaga. The late American Minister was induced to believe he could make a favorable treaty, and as the last instructions he had from the State Department—although at that time about six months old—were to purchase more territory if possible, he readily and trout-like snapped at the bait, and, like the unsophisticated trout, was "hooked" on to a government that has since destroyed his aspirations here, and pretty much used him up for future diplomatic duds.

This land-jobbing point of view, from which the Government of the United States regards Mexico, must be abandoned. Our Government might manage to cover over its neglects of citizens, and regard with contempt the imprisonment and banishment of its Consuls, but it cannot hide its own inability to cope with these people in diplomatic treachery; and so long as our Government continues to allow its citizens to be wronged, and its flag to be insulted with impunity, these people are not more treacherous nor wrong than our Government is in its disregard of its sacred obligations. The sympathies of every American here, as I am sure those of every true patriot at home, would be with Mexico in warding off any land-jobbing scheme of the United States to lay hold of "another strip of territory," unless the "strip" might extend from the Colorado to the Baltic.

Surely it is time that our national dignity had some weight in the scale in our dealings with Mexico, and that an end should be put to the old land-office style of things. Were Mexico made aware that there was no longer a single hope to make money by outraging American interests in Mexico, and that, on the contrary, she was to get kicks instead of kisses for such conduct, the position of American citizens here would be amazingly improved. As it is, every Mexican politician, now-a-days, who draws up a plan for the regeneration of his country, commences by setting down $50,000,000 from the United States for a strip of territory. (These figures were furnished by a letter of Mr. Conl to Mr. Forsyth, and the latter has retailed them to the wise ones here.) This amount they look upon as secure in case they stand in desperate want of money. Governments that are in power laugh when a new American grievance is reported. They regard it as another stimulant for the United States to urge a treaty and "conquer" it if need be; and they see clearly that with a great show of love for their precious soil, (now uninhabitable from their weakness and the power of the Indians,) and all their accustomed trickery of diplomacy, they may conclude an amicable arrangement, by which the United States will take a "strip," pay all American claims, and hand over $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 to the Government of Mexico.

This is the view Mexico has of the United States, and I think the proper one if our Government will not open its eyes. I should like to know how many American citizens, at home and abroad, knowing this to be the case, will advocate further land-jobbing negotiations with Mexico. I am sure not one disinterested person.

As the case of Mexico must very, very soon absorb the attention of the people of the United States, and especially the attention of our Government, I have thought it well to make these remarks at this time in order that the public mind may be prepared by a knowledge, in some degree, of the absurdity and injustice of entertaining longer the idea of consuming Mexico by pieces. The United States are now fully prepared to enter upon a new field, to employ the overflowing energies of its progressive people in mining adventures, railroads, canals, factories, and the thousand and one other channels of industry that will be opened the day on which public security is established here by the strong arm of the United States. Mexico altogether is not too large a field for the superabundant energies of the American people at the present time; then why think of buying a "strip" that must only provoke, and at the same time, cramp enterprise? The blow had better be struck fairly and at once, for so long as there are one or more Mexicans left together with a nominal Government, recognized by the United States, our commercial interests will assuredly be persecuted by it, and our Consuls and Ministers treated with contempt and insult.

Turning from the past and the prospective future I will give a glance at what is going on here, although the title will not vary much from what you have been hearing from this country for the past few months.

An outrage of no uncommon character here, but still one that may with propriety find a place in the current news of this country, and, perhaps, may find some to notice it amongst the admirers of Kossta and Atwa, has been continued for the last two months upon an American in this city. This American was thrown in jail near two months since, and for some time was kept incommunicado, ("incommunicated,"—i. e., none of his friends nor the Representative of the United States were allowed to see him.) The Representative of the United States, (now Mr. Black, through his personal endeavors, (and he is highly respected by everybody, natives as well as foreigners,) managed to get, as a special favor, permission to see the prisoner. The man did not know for what he had been imprisoned) and to this hour Mr. Black has not been able to extract from the authorities any light on this subject. The man remains imprisoned, and the Government and city authorities remain inactive, in disregard of the obligations and demands of Mr. Black. American citizenship is not what Roman citizenship used to be, I know; still it seems to me that it would not be amiss if we, who live abroad, received the respect accorded to the meanest in our own country. Personal liberty to some men is a great consideration, and when Americans in Mexico are guaranteed this by treaties, so long as they have no one to complain against them, it is rather hard if they can be deprived of it, and no questions asked. However, this case is only one of many of the same sort. The only thing novel about it is its present occurrence.

The United States Consul at San Luis Potosi has been banished for doing something similar to what the British Consul did in that place against the forced loans. This case has also no special novelty in it more than its date, and it may be that the United States Government, as it did in the case of Forbes &c., will swallow the insult, as it comes from a weak nation, to get up a buncombe war-talk against which would be the source of no great popularity. But I believe the people of the United States will soon feel disposed to urge our Government to put a stop to this class of transactions, so discreditable to our dignity and influence, and so unjust and ruinous to the persons who have the misfortune to represent our flag in foreign parts. It may be as well for me to say that the British Consul was not banished, notwithstanding he took the lead. He was ordered to haul down his flag, and for this impertinent order, from Mexicans, the Government here has already manifested its disposition to apologize, and you may rest assured that, as in the case of Mr. Barron at Tepic, the British consular flag at San Luis Potosi will be raised to a salute, after ample apology shall have been enacted by the British Government, while the American Consul of San Luis, like poor Forbes of Tepic, may receive censure from his Government, and his case left to contempt. If we should judge the future by the past, such will be the case, but I hope and pray that the measure of endurance, on the part of our Government with this country, is now full to overflowing. It is to be hoped, and devoutly to be prayed for, that Mr. Buchanan's voice, which has till now remained silent on Mexico, will be heard distinctly and unmistakeably in his next Message to Congress. The refusal of Congress, at its last session, to give him authority to act in the case of Mexico, is somewhat of an excuse for his remaining inactive on the subject of American grievances against Mexico. But his next Message must tell the story, if he really be convinced of the enormity of these grievances. If his administration closes without bringing this country to a sense of its responsibilities, his history must contain one page of terrible blackness.

## FROM UTAH.

### General Intelligence—Arrival of Senator Broderick—The Mormons Appealing for British Aid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1858.

But little of interest has transpired here during the past week.

On Monday morning Senator Broderick arrived in the Mail from California. He was received by the Mormons as a guest and has been entertained by them at the residence of Wm. Staines, an adopted son of Brigham Young. As far as we can learn he has been put through by the Mormons in the same way as Gov. Cumming, and whether it will have the same effect upon him as upon Gov. C. remains to be seen. He has, however, declined the public dinner which was tendered to him, and we hope appreciates the Mormons as they deserve. We have seen a very fine beaver cap, lined with red silk, which is to be presented to him before his departure. He made a flying visit to Camp Floyd on Wednesday.

On Thursday evening last, Joseph Young and Brigham Young, Jr., sons of the Prophet, having used some very ungentlemanly language to Mr. Gilbert, the senior partner of the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, were expelled by force from his store; Joseph Young, who was at the time very much intoxicated, thereupon mounted his horse and riding at full charge into the store, drew his revolver, swearing that he would kill Mr. Gilbert. He was however stopped by the police, who arrested them and carried them off to the "calaboose."

Upon an order from the Court issued by Judge Sinclair, and directed to the United States Marshal, the records of the United States Court for this district which have been thus far withheld, were yesterday delivered up to the Clerk of the Court.

As we have previously stated, they are found to be in a very imperfect condition.

The Judge's law library cannot be found.

We learn that Wm. Cooke, the policeman who was shot while on duty at the guard-house by McDonald, the particulars of which we gave in our last communication, died on Monday evening last. The murderer has as yet eluded the vigilance of the officers.

At this time, when it is believed by many that the Mormons intend to move from this Territory, if any action is taken by Congress in regard to polygamy, or if they refuse to admit Utah as a State, we deem it not uninteresting to quote the following passage from a memorial presented to Queen Victoria in 1847 by the Mormons in England. We copy from a Mormon book, published in Liverpool by Franklin D. Richards, (one of the Twelve Apostles,) and edited by Jas. Linforth, entitled, *Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, Illustrated*. Chap. 2.

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"Your memorialists believe that your Majesty cherishes the wish, and they pray your Majesty to exert all that constitutional influence and power which will effectually accomplish their removal to the distant shores of a country, the natural resources of which are waiting to be developed to reward the hand of industry, and to fill with plenty thousands that remain here at present without employment, and consequently without bread.

Your memorialists are no less aware than your Majesty, that the Government of the United States is doing much to favor the settlement of its territories on the Western Coast, and even to settle territory now in dispute between it and the Republic of Mexico. While, therefore, the United States do manifest such a strong inclination, not only to extend and enlarge their possessions in the West, but also to people them, will not your majesty look well to British interests in those regions, *and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter*, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, is destined, at no very distant period, to participate largely in the China trade.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly but earnestly *supplicate your Majesty to take the present afflicting* condition of your subjects into your prompt and gracious consideration, and to interpose your Royal aid, as far as it may be constitutionally rendered, to provide means for the immigration of your memorialists who are not able to provide for themselves—to give them employment in improving the harbors of those countries, or in erecting posts of defence; or, if this be inexpedient, to furnish them provisions and means of subsistence until they can produce them from the soil."

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As a preface to this memorial, we find the following at the beginning of the chapter:

"Owing to the suspension of emigration to the headquarters of the Church, (they had just been expelled from Nauvoo,) and the great amount of distress prevailing at that time in the British Islands, the Latter-Day Saints here, *under the advice* of Elders Hyde, Pratt and Taylor, presented, in February, 1847, a memorial to the Queen, setting forth the distress *existent among a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects*, and proposing a plan for emigration to Oregon or Vancouver Island."

Such is the spirit of loyalty and love for the Constitution and laws of their country manifested by Orson Hyde and John Taylor, both apostles in the church, and the latter late Editor of the *Mormon*, published in New-York City. They write: "Will not your Majesty look well to British interests in those regions, and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter." Not only do we find these patriots ready to assist England in an attempt to check, if possible, the extension of our Constitution and laws, and to weaken our national strength and power, but they go so far as to beg to be allowed the privilege of using all their might and influence in accomplishing this end.

These same men are still leaders in the Mormon Church, and are as anxious as ever to bring about injury to the National Government, if not in one way, yet in another. They are ever ready to league with the enemies of the Republic.

On the 16th inst., we were visited by a very severe snow-storm, which continued without cessation until *the evening of the 17th*. Snow fell in the Valley to an average depth of six inches. The weather is now, however, mild and beautiful. A. B. C.

The Seat of Government.—A dispute has arisen in Utah respecting the seat of government. In 1854, Fillmore City was fixed upon as the capital, but in 1856, the Territorial Legislature changed the capital, and exalted Salt Lake City to that dignity. Gov. Cumming has been appealed to, and decides that the Legislature must convene at Fillmore. He writes a letter, dated Oct. 12, discussing the question, taking the ground that the removal was unauthorized, and rendering the following decision:

The question appears to me not as to the validity of a joint resolution, but as the authority of a legislative assembly to pass a joint resolution in joint session.

For the above reasons, I believe that the seat of government of the Territory of Utah, continues to be at Fillmore City, and shall act in accordance with that belief, leaving the gentlemen who constitute the Legislative Assembly to act in accordance with their own opinions.

It may be well, before closing this note, to state that I now entertain the opinion, that the authority to change the place of the seat of government, contained in the organic act, was intended to limit the action of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory to a period of time anterior to the expenditure of the fund appropriated by Congress for the erection of a State-House at the place selected as the permanent seat of government. With due respect, I remain your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

## FROM KANSAS.

### Disappearance of the Free-State Party—Political Movements—The Gold Excitement—Captain Montgomery—A Refuge from Justice in South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The Territorial Delegate Convention called by the Central Committee to assemble at this place on the 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the subjects of our admission into the Union, and of the future organization of parties in the Territory, was, from unavoidable causes, very thinly attended, and resulted in nothing. About twenty-five Delegates were present, and after sitting all day and discussing three different reports, they adjourned *sine die* without adopting any of them. It was regarded by those in attendance as the last funeral scene around the perishing memory of the Free-State Party. It was proof conclusive that there can never be another general rally under that name, and that the work of that party is over. There is no longer any significance in the name, for many of our most noted *national* Border Ruffians, such as Hayes, Stringfellow, Henderson, &c., now wear the badge of Free-Stateism as a covering for their sins. We must have an issue presented, therefore, that is vital and permanent. Something that the strong anti-slave extension sentiment of our people will cherish as pure and elevating in its moral tendencies. The Big Springs Platform no longer affords the bonds of union to the freemen of Kansas. How soon it will be superseded, is yet doubtful, but it is manifest that the day for a new organization is not distant, for *inaction* is not indigenous to Kansas society.

Another late arrival from the mines has given even greater faith to the reports from the South Platte. Mr. A. French, lately from Brandon, Vt., has just returned from the South Platte, with seven of his companions, all bringing specimens of the gold, and fully confirming the former statements of Parsons and others from this place. After Parsons left the mines, the Lawrence Company continued to find better diggings, and their enthusiasm was rising to a fever point. It is believed that about one thousand will winter in or near the mines, unless they are snow-bound before they arrive there. Mr. French met about four hundred on his return by the Northern or Fort Laramie route. He reports that the Northern route is over one hundred miles nearer, and that the camping places are about equal to those on the Arkansas and Santa Fé route. He came down the Republican Fork to Fort Riley, over a nearer route than by the old road to Fort Leavenworth.

The Georgia party, under the three Mr. Russells, and the Lawrence party, were the only ones that had dug any length of time on the Platte or its tributaries, and the various reports in circulation purporting to be from persons who have actually dug several thousand dollars in a short time, Mr. French pronounces wholly false. These fabrications usually appear first in the Missouri River papers, published at Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Ellwood or Atchison. The Russells had dug about $4,000 when Mr. French left, but no other persons had dug one-half of that amount. They dug $400 from a space about ten feet square. Therefore, all such extravagant stories as some of our neighboring papers seem determined to circulate, can be set down at once as a humbug, that will eventually react to the injury of all concerned. The truth is quite good enough to raise all the excitement we could wish throughout the country, and there is no good evidence that any person has yet brought away from the mines over a few hundred dollars, for the reason that the whole season was spent prospecting, and the paying diggings were not found until about the 1st of September.

The gold is found, not exclusively on the Cherry Creek, but on the South Platte and all its branches over an extent of country at least one hundred miles in diameter, and its western boundary towards the mountains has not yet been found. The old miners expect to find still better digging next year, at the original mines in the mountains.

None of the party ever make less than two dollars a day, and from that to ten usually. The gold is found from two to six feet below the surface, in a stratum of black sand that is from six to twelve inches thick. Many of the branches of the Platte, on which the gold is found, are nearly dry through the last of the Summer, consequently they can be worked most readily the first of the season. There is a district about one hundred miles wide, running an unknown distance north and south along the base of the mountain, where the soil is well suited to agricultural pursuits. This side of that belt, the country is sandy and comparatively barren for several hundred miles, but in that fertile region about the mines a great farming interest will suddenly attract a class of emigration who will sooner trust that department for a rapid fortune than the less substantial art of gold-digging. The earlier companies go in the Spring, after grass starts, the better. Usually, trains can find feed for stock after the middle of April, from this place West. Our merchants and business men are making extensive preparations to accommodate out-fitting companies in the Spring with all necessary supplies. Every miner who has returned intends to go back early in the Spring with as many others as they can persuade to accompany them.

There is one remarkable fact in respect to the health of these mining parties. While throughout Eastern Kansas, and the Western States generally, it has been a sickly season, and almost every countenance bears a yellow, sallow hue at this season, from bilious affections, every one that has come from the mines wears the ruddy and vigorous glow of health, and they report that there has not been the least sickness heard of at the mines. There was no physician in the party, and they believe there will never be any use for one, for, sickness being unknown, they expect to "be obliged to move away from there to die."

There are new indications of further troubles in Southern Kansas. It grows out of a foolish persistency, among some of the settlers who have never sympathized with our Free-State movements, and are now virtually Democrats, that now seek an opportunity to get some *legal* proceeding against the active Free-State men, for some of their conduct in the past. It is well known that when Gov. Denver visited that region last Summer, a compromise was adopted, by which quiet was restored and all parties disbanded, under a pledge from the Governor and his abettors that gone-byes should be forgotten, and no legal process should be allowed against any one for deeds, good or bad, committed during the past troubles. Capt. Montgomery and other Free-State men have fully observed that pledge. But at the last session of the District Court, before Judge Williams, it being a Grand Jury term, an effort was made to find a bill against Capt. Montgomery and others. These intentions, however, were actively met, and no bills were found.

The Pro-Slavery rabble, goaded on by leading spirits from Missouri, could not rest satisfied with this defeat, and seemed resolved to renew Kansas difficulties and make Capt. Montgomery the first victim. One week ago last Saturday night, after the Captain and his family had retired to rest, he was aroused by a loud hallooing at his door. He arose and inquired, "Who is there?" The reply was, "Get up; we have a writ for you, and have orders to take you dead or alive." The Captain immediately buried up his fire which he had left burning in his large fire-place, and found his rifle that hung near his bed. Mr. Kagi and Mr. Gill, who were lodging over night at Montgomery's house, by accident were there, and they too felt around in the dark for their guns. Meanwhile the party outside called out several times to know if he was not coming, to which he replied that he would be there soon. At length Montgomery cautiously opened the door about a foot, and was preparing to place his rifle in a condition to fire, when two vollies were fired simultaneously from the outside into the house. They had divided into two parties, and stood each side of the door, and the moment it opened they fired, intending to finish Montgomery of course at a single fire. But most miraculously he was saved, and only one ball cut the clothes upon his side. Slugs and bullets struck in all directions about the room, even in the bed among his children. His family, though uninjured, were greatly alarmed, and crawled under the beds for safety. Kagi and Gill crept up to where the chinking was out between the logs of the house, and looking through the hole saw the men and attempted to fire, but their guns missed fire. They then took their revolvers, and they missed fire also. This was probably owing to the rain, as it had been falling for several days.

The party seem after walked away a short distance, and stood by the corner of the fence to the field. Some ten or twelve were distinctly seen, and as many horses or mules. They gradually disappeared, and in about half an hour after Montgomery and his comrades went out to look for them, but they could not be found. In the morning they followed their tracks distinctly about four miles, and then lost them. They went in the direction of Missouri, and it is supposed a part of them live in the Territory in the vicinity of the Trading Post, near where the murders were committed in May last. For nearly a year, Montgomery had never rested a night without having his arms in good condition and standing by his bedside, but recently he has neglected the precaution, as he supposed he was safe since the acknowledged treaty. He is not the man to forget or forgive this desperate attempt at his life, and whenever he implicates must watch well his future.

In July last, a Mr. Hughes was brutally murdered in South Carolina, under the following circumstances: A [illegible] from a [illegible] in which [illegible] conversation that he was an Abolitionist, and would take him to a free State. They traveled on together, the negro supposing that he was bound for the free North, when, at length, they arrived in Alabama, where Mr. Blackwell sold the negro as a slave, for $1,000, to a Mr. Hughes. Blackwell returned with his money, and the fact soon became known to the former owner of the slave. He, of course, followed on South to retake his *property*, and found it in possession of Mr. Hughes, who freely gave it up, and pursued his arch-deceiver back to South Carolina. He soon found Blackwell, and tried to persuade him to restore his $1,000, offering to take his note for the same, payable in three years. Blackwell was enraged, and swore he would do nothing about it, but would go to jail if forced to do so. Accordingly Hughes took legal counsel, and the papers were soon ready. The sheriff, in company with Hughes, arrested Blackwell, when he expressed a desire to go to his house for a change of clothes before starting for jail, and his request was granted. They all went along together to Blackwell's house, when he went in while the sheriff and Mr. Hughes sat upon their horses near the door. Mr. Blackwell soon returned to the door with a double-barreled gun in his hand, and remarked to Hughes: "I'll settle my difficulty with you now, Sir," at the same time drawing up his gun and firing. The charge lodged in his side and he died immediately. The sheriff ran without noticing further particulars, and when he returned with assistance, Blackwell had left, and has not been seen in South Carolina since. Mr. Hughes was known to have $300 with him at the time, but none could be found about his person when the sheriff returned.

A reward was immediately offered for the murderer, but all in vain. The friends of Hughes watched the Post-Office closely, and ascertained that the friends of Blackwell were mailing letters to him at Bloomington, K. T. The friends of Hughes wrote to the postmaster at Bloomington inquiring if such a person resided there, inclosing a printed handbill giving a minute description of the man. The postmaster at once recognised the man as a stranger who had been in the place about a month. After taking advice, it was concluded to send back word for a legal requisition from the Governor of South Carolina before he could be arrested. A few days since a Sheriff, papers and all, fully equipped, arrived in our city from South Carolina and inquired for a legal officer. He was referred to Sheriff Walker, and soon called upon him, making a full statement of the case. Walker told him to ride back to Lawrence and make himself comfortable, and he would be there with the criminal by sunset. The Sheriff seemed unwilling to go, and replied to Walker that Blackwell was a desperado, one of the worst from their State—that he would fight—that a large posse would be needed to take him, &c., all of which gave Capt. Walker no uneasiness, but he again told the Sheriff to go to Lawrence and he would take care of Blackwell. This was all done. Walker took one individual only and went to Blackwell's house, when he took him after a short struggle, and brought him to Lawrence before sundown, as he had promised, to the great satisfaction of the South Carolina Sheriff.

The next day they took him to Leavenworth, where he was put in irons, and yesterday morning they started down the river with him closely guarded. He still declares he shall not be taken there alive, and threatened to jump overboard, or otherwise commit suicide. The Sheriff is aware of all this, and will be always awake for him, for he is interested in more ways than one to get him back alive. He will then receive the reward of $600. Mr. Blackwell's family will be sent on as soon as they can secure the necessary funds by selling a team and a little personal property he had brought here. The most of his litigation gain, however, has vanished from him. He had lived at Bloomington about two months, and but little was known of him. His neighbors state that he always kept a gun with him, whether at home or away, and they thought it singular at times. Now it is no mystery.

Both of the kidnappers who were bound over for stealing a negro in this place last week, have been released by Judge Elmore, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the case could not be sustained on the testimony of a negro. Thus rules Dred Scottism. Our weather has been extremely wet this Fall, and the sun has scarcely been seen for a month. A panoramic view of His Majesty is contemplated by some of our "sharpers." The potato crop is yet in the ground, and it is feared they cannot be dug before freezing. A few flakes of snow fell yesterday—the first of the season. RANDOLPH.

The Kansas Kidnapping Cases.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of the 11th, says:

"Judge Elmore has released Samuel Fry, who had been committed for trial by Justice Laird, for being an accomplice in the attempt to kill, in the recent kidnapping case. The main ground upon which the release was made, was that persons of African extraction are incapable of giving testimony. This decision is equivalent to declaring that there is no law in this Territory against the kidnapping of colored persons, from the fact that, in the very nature of the case, the witnesses must, in almost every such case, be the injured parties themselves."

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

### Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

### Later from California, Oregon, and Fraser's River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Overland Mail brought five passengers. During a severe storm at Tejon, on the 2d of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. Beale. Nine of them had been recovered, but six were still missing. The Los Angeles *Star*, speaking of immigration, says: "Another large party of emigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, have arrived here, during the week, in excellent health and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting-places at convenient distances, which greatly assist travelers. The feed for stock is excellent, and animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the southwestern States is now on the road.

David Harris, of Baltimore, was burned to death at San Francisco, on the 23d of October.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley and would proceed directly to Benicia. Three hundred recruits, under Lieut. Brooks were expected there in ten days.

Victoria dates are to the 16th of October. They mention the arrival of nine hundred ounces of gold dust by Express, besides several parcels in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mines are more favorable, and they were turning out much better than anticipated a month previous. New diggings had been discovered, and more miners were going up the river than were coming down. Freights from Victoria to Fort Hope had advanced from $40 to $60 on a ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria through Wells, Fargo & Co. from the 4th of August to the 12th of October were $92,000.

The navigation of Fraser River for trade with British Columbia has been thrown open to all parties.

The British ship of the line *Ganges*, Admiral Baynes, arrived at Esquimalt, from Valparaiso, on Oct. 17.

Oregon dates are to the 16th of October. They say Col. Wright's column had returned from Walla-Walla, and that the artillery batallion under Captain Keyes, was en route to Vancouver. The remains of Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Gaston have been buried at Walla-Walla. Michel, nephew of Kamiakin, the leading murderer of the Indian Agent Bolon, three years since, has been captured by Major Garnett and confined at Fort Simcoe. Yacima, an Indian chief, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. Wright's command.

### The Expected Steamer Prince Albert.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Nov. 22—7 P. M.

The wires east of this station not being in working condition, we are unable to ascertain whether the *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 11th inst., has arrived at St. Johns, N. F., or not.

### Falling in of a Heavy Iron Roof.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Nov. 22.

The heavy iron truss roof with which the new rolling mills of Messrs. Brown & Bronson, of this city, were being covered, fell in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, killing one man and badly injuring four others. The loss falls heavily on the contractors. No blame is attached to any person employed on the works, the occurrence being thought to have been purely accidental.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Probable Departure of Gen. Walker for Nicaragua.

### Mr. Preston and the Spanish Mission—The Offer to Senator Benjamin—Hearing of the Walker-Indigenes Question—The Ecuido Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

General Walker's friends here are confident that while the discussion has been proceeding at Mobile, he has himself left a position [illegible] here with 500 hundred men for [illegible]. A report [illegible] that Judge Crawford, who is now in Mobile, has pronounced the Walker Expedition a lawful one.

General Jesup was expected here to-night, but did not arrive.

The idea that Spain seriously contemplates a war against Mexico is scouted here. The statements to that effect are believed to have some political purpose not seen upon the surface.

Although two months or more have elapsed since the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, to the Spanish Mission, we have no symptoms yet of his departure; and it is rumored that he may not go at all.

Mr. Preston is spoken of as a very probable candidate for Governor of Kentucky, to be nominated by the Democratic Convention which meets next June; and of course the expression of Mr. Buchanan's confidence, conveyed in his appointment to Madrid, will in no degree lessen his chances before the Convention.

The Gubernatorial office would much better suit Mr. Preston than the diplomatic position, and I still believe that the Madrid Mission is designed to be filled by quite another person. We shall see.

The offer of this same place made to the Hon. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, has greatly aided Mr. Slidell's efforts to arrange for that gentleman's reelection to the United States Senate, and the consequent non-election of Mr. Slidell's most dangerous rival, Mr. Soule. It will be remembered that last year an election was defeated altogether; but now it is understood that Mr. Benjamin—an old Whig, with the Buchanan indorsement—is quite sure of success. The Nicaragua-Walker affair, however, may have some influence upon the result. Indeed, it is claimed by some of Walker's friends that if the President interferes to break up and thwart his presently contemplated expedition, the excitement in consequence will be so intense in Louisiana as to secure the defeat of the Slidell Party, and the election of Soule after all. Mr. Buchanan sees and apprehends this difficulty, and will be well pleased if there shall be no necessity for interposing against Walker in vindication of the neutrality laws.

It is to be hoped that the rumors which invited Mr. Appleton to exchange the State Department for the *Union* office, will now be set at rest. There is no doubt that overtures were made him to assume the editorial chair, but his declination is understood to be emphatic and decisive. Executive organ-ising, now-a-days, proves to be neither as pleasant or profitable as in former years, since the patronage has been minutely divided—a little being given to Philadelphia, another sop to Cincinnati, &c., &c.

The argument upon the motion for a *mandamus* in the Reeside case is not yet concluded. Professional men, here, are unanimous in opinion that the motion will be granted, unless Executive influence is strong enough to overshadow the Judiciary of the District; and some curiosity is manifested to know what the President will do with Secretary Cobb when the *mandamus* comes before him.

It is the President's duty to see that the laws are executed,—and it is a sorry compliment to him, therefore, to be served with a warrant from a Court of law to *compel* the execution of an Act of Congress. This is not the first instance in which Mr. Cobb has sought to set Congress at defiance, and by so doing has seriously compromised the Executive, who alone is responsible in the premises. The President is not helpless nor without a remedy.

Friends of General Sam Houston express the opinion that he will be a successful candidate for Governor of Texas next Summer, and that then he will be elected to the United States Senate to fill his own vacancy, if he desires it.

The State Department have advises stating that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with creditable liberality, have conveyed a large number of destitute Americans from the Fraser River region to San Francisco, free of charge.

Judge Ross, of Texas, left here this afternoon for Guayamas, Sonora, commissioned as U. S. Consul at that point. It is regarded by the Administration as of great importance to have such an officer there, in view of the probable dissolution of the Mexican Confederacy.

Secretary Floyd is still confined to his room, though improving.

A move will be made this Winter to remodel our Naval system, and assimilate it to the Army, placing it under the control of an officer corresponding in rank to the Lieutenant-General, and requiring every third promotion to be based on merit, as in the French system.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The *States* has a special dispatch dated Mobile, 20th, stating that several of the persons engaged in inducing emigration to Central America have been examined as witnesses by the Grand Jury of New-Orleans, but that no evidence has been elicited to find a true bill against them for violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Forsyth is expected to arrive here in the course of the week, where his presence has been requested by the President, with a view to a conference on matters of public interest touching Mexican affairs.

The contract for constructing the machinery of the side-wheel steamer, now building at San Francisco, has been awarded to Patza Donohue of that city.

Captain Chauncey, of the United States steamship *Niagara*, writing from Porto Grande, Oct. 22, to the Navy Department, says, that after landing the recaptured negroes on the African coast, the vessel will stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. Her officers and crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health.

### Launching of the Sloop-of-war Hartford—Fire at Salem, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard shortly before noon to-day. Several thousand spectators were present.

A fire at Salem last night destroyed property valued at about $10,000. Ebenezer Snow, provision dealer, and Richardson Harrington are among the principal sufferers.

The firemen of this city have made extensive arrangements to receive the Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia on their visit to this city.

### Fires in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 22.

Mason's cotton shed, in Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Saturday night, and 529 bales of cotton belonging to Dwight, Gill & Co, were destroyed. Insured in Boston.

A fire occurred in Columbus, Ky., on Saturday. Several of the best buildings in the place with their contents were destroyed. No insurance.

### The Atlantic Bank of Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 22.

The Atlantic Bank, of this city, commenced today redeeming its bills. There was no rush upon it as it is deemed sufficiently secure.

### New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 22.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

## THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

### Religious Instruction an Essential Part of Education.

### Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Right of the Bible in the Public Schools.

On Sunday evening last, in compliance with the invitation of several of our prominent citizens, the Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a sermon from the text, (Hosea, iv. 6:) "*Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God I will also forget thy children.*" The following is his discourse:

A child left to himself brings[illegible] his mother to shame. It is an inevitable consequence of such neglect; such abandonment of the child's heart, nature, nobler, to run wild and wanton in the ways of sin. At the time as this proverb was written, it was known to be a law, that neglected children, not taught the truths of God's Word, nor restrained by the discipline of true piety, would prove the misery and shame of its possessors, the pests of the community, and possibly the ruin of the State.

And it is one of the most solemn announcements in the Word of God, when we find Him declaring with regard to such neglect, that it puts out and [illegible] In it he withdraws their children to the full measure of the aversion they brought upon themselves. In those sins, which thou hast taught them, shall be the double, treble retributions of thine own." It is in this way that God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, to the third and fourth generation—a specification made, doubtless, because it takes the time of one, two, sometimes three or four generations for the full experiment of such neglect, for the withering of the fruits of evil example and teaching, of bad laws, evil principles, and the decline and dishonor of household, social, and national religion, and the conclusion of the Bible from direct educational authority. The tree of death is at first vaunted as a place of liberality to all man's sectarian consciences, leaving upon no man the system of Christianity as the element of education, compelling no man's child, Jew or Infidel, Idolater or Pagan, either to forego the benefits of school instruction, or else to witness all around the lovely spectacle of young hearts taught to revere and love the Saviour of the world; compelling none to endure the hearing of celestial truth, forcing no man's conscience to such violence as that of the acknowledgment of God and His Word, under penalty, otherwise, of relinquishing the gift of a precious education by the State, in grammar, geography and arithmetic! I say, this tree of death at first promises the fair-seeming blossoms of a universal indifference and liberality, which, in fact, is a positive exclusion and intolerance of the worst kind: for what can be worse than, on the plea of the largest liberty, to leave all positive religion forbidden and persecuted, and under pretence of regard to parental and sectarian prejudice, to have the children forced to take their lessons under an exhausted receiver, from which every celestial element, every breath of heavenly truth, is drawn off by the air-pump of infidelity and politics! No wonder if the children should come forth from such a process with heart and intellect p

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 325 BROADWAY,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 24,
A large assortment of
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
Plain and Figured
ALL WOOL SCARLET FLANNEL,
Of the best manufacture.
Also, a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Which will be offered at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.
COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
will open

# The Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1856

## NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DAILY POST is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served in this city and Brooklyn, at 25 cents a week; mailed, free of postage, at $6 a year; $3 for six months; $1 50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY POST—Two Dollars a year; two copies, $3 50; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and any person getting up a club of twenty copies is entitled to a copy gratis. Any person sending a club of twenty copies, and $25, will be entitled to a copy of the Semi-Weekly Post.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST—Two Dollars a year; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and any person getting up a club of ten copies is entitled to a copy gratis. Any person sending a club of twenty copies, and $25, will be entitled to a copy of the Weekly Post.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers can be furnished.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Orders, Drafts, or Checks on New-York banks. Bills on other banks are not taken at par.

Letters should be addressed to the "New-York Evening Post."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the Arctic, leave for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon; will close at the New-York Post-Office at 84 o'clock.

The mails by the Africa, leave for Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon; will close at the New-York Post-Office at 84 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two more steamers are now about due with later European news—the City of Baltimore from Liverpool, and the Prince Albert from Hamburg, via London.

The mails by the Arctic, leave this port, from the Post-Office, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Overland Mail, at St. Louis, was received in this city, with later dates from the Pacific. The dates are from Victoria, to Oct. 15, being more favorable accounts from Fraser's River gold mines. New discoveries have been discovered, which were going up the country, and the season of gold dust had arrived at Victoria in express. Freights had advanced from 60 to 75 per ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria, from Aug. 6 to Oct. 15, were $82,000. The navigation of Fraser's River had become known. Dates from Columbia to Oct. 15, last there is nothing new about the Indian disturbances. The news from California is unimportant. A stampede among the cattle in Lake county, resulted in the loss of 40 head.

It is believed by General WALKER'S friends in San Juan, that the steamer Orizaba has been detained by the Government of Costa Rica.

The Democratic Republican Convention of Mr. J. R. TAYLOR, for Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was postponed till to-day. Also, to-day, the case of EDWARD Fitch-street, which was to have commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, was postponed by the counsel for the defendant, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, on account of the indisposition of the District Attorney, Mr. Russell.

The nomination of Mr. J. R. TAYLOR, for Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was postponed by the Democratic Republican Convention, owing to the absence of the counsel for the defendant, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, on account of the indisposition of the District Attorney, Mr. Russell.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the grog-store of T. GAY, No. 197 William-street, and destroyed considerable property. A porter named JOHN CLARK, having decided to try the merits of fire, threw six of the very earliest samples in the store, and left. The second coat of the materials proved successful.

A discussion occurred in the street-sweeping Committee, which is the first we have noticed in the proceedings before the Common Council Committees, during the present Municipal year. Commissioner Morris, Mayor Wood and Governor the former the Commissioner of the Assembly, the latter the Superintendent of Sanitary Improvements.

The Convention recently held to take steps for the protection of Free Negroes, and to arrange for their removal to a Free State, and to arrange for a general and speedy adjustment without doing violence to the Constitution, was a very thinly attended affair. Only a few delegates were present in addition to those from Albany and Kings, and they were mostly from the country. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the people of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled, are not in favor of the Abolition movement, and that they are opposed to any action on the part of the State Legislature, or the people of the State, calculated to disturb the rights of property in the South. Resolutions were also passed in favor of the Union, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

A fire occurred in the store of Messrs. BARNES & Co., No. 1 Platt-street, on Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, which was discovered by a watchman, and extinguished after damaging the building and stock to the amount of $1,000 before 5 o'clock. Insured.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at full prices. Freights were steady. Corn was quoted 1c. lower. Provisions were unchanged, closing dull. Cuba, Boston and Rio were more nearly supplied.

The Common Council held a special meeting last evening, and adjourned until to-day.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. The Board accepted a portrait of General SCOTT, painted by Mr. HENRY INMAN, and directed that the picture be hung in the Governor's room. Appropriate resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Alderman BOSSE. The resolutions previously presented by Alderman BOSSE, providing for the erection of a small cast iron building in Chatham-street, Corporation Park, for the Metropolitan Police, were adopted. The Board then adjourned over to this day.

The Board of Councilmen met, but got a quorum only after very much the same fashion. The Board then adjourned until to-day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The weather is very much about the same as yesterday. The City of Baltimore is this port, from Liverpool, at noon, and the Prince Albert at 8 P. M.

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It is believed by General WALKER'S friends in San Juan, that the steamer Orizaba has been detained by the Government of Costa Rica, and the Costa Rica Congress has been convened to consider the matter.

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## Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the Arctic, leave for Southampton, on Wednesday, at noon; will close at the New-York Post-Office at 84 o'clock.

AN OLD MERCHANT, of extensive business in Cincinnati, leaves for Europe in the Arctic, to-morrow, and will be absent about six weeks. Any person wishing to consult him before he leaves, can find him at the Astor House.

The Arctic will leave her dock at Canal-street, North River, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow. Passengers will go on board at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 56 Broadway, and at the dock.

The Africa will leave her dock at Canal-street, North River, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday. Passengers will go on board at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 56 Broadway, and at the dock.

The Arctic will leave Liverpool on the 26th inst. and the Africa on the 3d of December.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S celebrated opera of the "Nozze di Figaro" will be produced to-night for the first time in this country. Great care has been bestowed on the rehearsals. Miss Fiorentini and Herr Formes sustain the principal parts.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"Married Life" and "Perfection" are announced for this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. KENT, the energetic and capable manager of this popular place of amusement, has arranged a very excellent bill for this evening. The performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. CONWAY, the manager of the Bowery Theatre, has arranged a very attractive bill for this evening. The performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The perpetually "wonderful" ARVAIS commenced a short interval engagement at this house last evening.—To-night the theatre was crowded, and the performances passed off to the delight of every one present. We have never seen a more intelligent audience than that which assembled at this house last evening.—To-night the performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. BUCHANAN, the celebrated Elocutionist, will read "Hamlet" this evening at the same place. Auburn Mechanics, Young Men's Association, and Mercantile Library Association, are all under the management of Mr. BUCHANAN, and their entertainments are always of the highest order.

MUSICAL.—MASON and THOMAS' Matinées commence to-day (Dodworth's Hall) at 3 o'clock. In the evening at the same place, Auburn Mechanics, Young Men's Association, and Mercantile Library Association, are all under the management of Mr. BUCHANAN, and their entertainments are always of the highest order.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA GAZZA DI FIGARO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rose and Colleen.—Going to Pot.—Don Juan.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Wonderful Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Married Life.—Perfection.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Variations.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Arvais.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Married Life.—Perfection.

BROADWAY MELODEON.—Concerts.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—Concerts.

BUCHANAN'S READINGS.—Hamlet.

MECHANICS' HALL.—Auburn Mechanics.—Buchanan.

PALACE GARDEN.—Music & Knox's Gents Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.—Minstrels Minstrels.

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# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**Fourscore!—Five o'clock A. M.**

**THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**Arrival of the City of Baltimore.**

**Dismissal of the Electric Head of the Atlantic Telegraph.**

**Probable Solution of the Spanish-Mexican Question.**

**Later from India and China.**

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton 93 1-4.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Lance, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 10th inst., arrived this morning.

The City of Baltimore sailed on the evening of the 5th, and the Canada on the 7th inst.

Mr. Wyndham, the late Minister at the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Company, relieving him of the duties of his office.

A letter from Valentia states that the Telegraph Co.'s premises had been closed up, and the Electric Staff summarily dismissed. It was not known whether they were to be succeeded by another staff or not.

The laying of the shore end of the Cable had been commenced, and was progressing slowly.

The Times of Wednesday says that the Telegraph Company have determined to "retire from the contest," and that the Electric Company will be left in possession of the field.

The Times and Daily News of Thursday have articles adjudging the Atlantic Telegraph Company to be defunct.

The Dutch expedition against Jambe had been successful. All was quiet at Canton, and trade was reviving. The Chinese were returning to Hong Kong.

The French and British forces had landed at Tourane, a port of Cochin China, and the place was taken without the loss of a man.

The ship Leonidas, from Melbourne, with gold valued at £252,000, had arrived in the English Channel.

Consigned to Commission Merchants.

In the London Market Money has been in good demand at 2½ @ cent., to meet the payment on the Turkish Loan, but had subsequently become abundant at 2¼ @ cent. The Stock Exchange has been inanimate, but on the 5th there was more firmness, and Consols slightly advanced, closing at 93¼@93¾ for both money and account.

There was a better demand for American Securities. The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited a rather steadier tone, particularly for the middling qualities, but without change in the quotations. Sales for three days 32,000 bales.

The market was stronger at Manchester.

In Breadstuffs there was continued heaviness. Flour exceedingly dull, and 6d. cheaper, without sales.

There was a general dullness and tendency to decline in the Provisions Market.

There was a little better feeling in the London Market.

There was a fair demand for Canada Peas, to feed cattle, at 40s. 6d.

Produce of all kinds was quiet.

The Colonial Wool sales were progressing with increased firmness.

**Board of Aldermen.**

THE GIFT OF SOLDIERS' FURNITURE FROM TENNESSEE.

A BILL TO NAVY-YARD—THE DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN MARCY.

REAL PAPER—SMALL CARS OF THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

The Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, President Clayton in the chair.

The following communication, with documents annexed, was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Honorable the Commissioners from Venezuela a communication, a copy of which is hereto annexed, accompanied a portrait of General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Venezuela, and other Spanish American dependencies, and requesting a place for the same in the Council Chamber.

Believing that the Common Council will accept with pleasure a gift which may be considered as a public testimonial of the high appreciation in which the name of Bolivar is held by the people of this country, I would respectfully recommend that such action be taken therein as you may deem proper. In pursuance of such action, I have directed the portrait to be transferred to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Respectfully,

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

Sir: The Commissioners from Venezuela have seen upon the walls of the City Hall a portrait, said to be that of General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Venezuela, and other Spanish American dependencies, a copy of which is hereto annexed, accompanied a portrait of the Liberator of Colombia, the Libertador of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, Simon Bolivar, the emblazon of Caracas, the Escutcheon of the Republic of Venezuela, and the Escutcheon of the Republic of Colombia.

The Commissioners believe that this portrait of Bolivar, the emblazon of Caracas, Venezuela, and Colombia, have been placed in the Council Chamber, and being painted, and have been placed there by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The Commissioners believe that this portrait of Bolivar, the emblazon of Caracas, Venezuela, and Colombia, have been placed in the Council Chamber, and being painted, and have been placed there by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The Commissioners from Venezuela, in behalf of the Republic of Venezuela, and the Republic of Colombia, have the honor to request that the portrait of Bolivar, the emblazon of Caracas, Venezuela, and Colombia, may be

The New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,611,407 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 1,000,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 100,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 100,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 100,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 100,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 100,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 100,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 3,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 1,000,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $10,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 5,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 2,000,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 500,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 500,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 200,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH RIVER—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 200,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 200,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 200,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 500,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 500,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 500,000 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,000,000 00 |
| Average amount of Due Banks | 500,000 00 |

Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1865.
JOHN JAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

### The Consolidated Match Between Philadelphia and New-York.

The [illegible] game of Chess last, of late, attracted [illegible] and, in fact, [illegible] the whole [illegible] of [illegible] approximating to American chess literature [illegible] Staunton is a fertile subject for remark. In the days to which we refer, the four players who divided among themselves the honors of chess championship in the United States were, it will be remembered, all foreigners; [illegible] of the second rank, some of them being [illegible], for the most part, of recruits from abroad. And as to the literature of chess, we were in those times favored, weekly, with an examination from the pen of one of the four gentlemen alluded to, consisting of something like half a column of chess matter, containing, generally, a problem; sometimes even a game, together with a few answers to sundry interrogatories from his wisecare correspondents, informing certain of them that the *King could not be taken*; or that the "King could not Castle out of check."

But how is it now? The best player among our former Champions has succumbed to a native-born citizen of this country at the odds of "Pawn and move." The young American youth has been for some time journeying through Europe in search of a foeman worthy of his steel; and, after vanquishing every opponent, is now about to return home from his successful tour. While speaking of Mr. Morphy we may here state that the St. George's Chess Club, of London, have resolved that Mr. Staunton shall either fight Mr. Morphy, in accordance with the latter's challenge, or shall resign his pretensions to the Chess Championship of England—an honor which he has hitherto held, but which he can now no longer claim.

With regard to chess authors we find them now in almost every city in the Union, and our papers, as also those of every European city of note, literally teem with the chronicles of exploits performed by our countrymen in the, to them, new world of chess. The source of this sudden revulsion, however, is not difficult to trace. It originated entirely from the efforts made by the amateurs of New-York, which, promptly seconded by those of other, and even the most distant States, culminated last year in the first American Chess Congress. It was there that, although before feared of, Paul Morphy was *first believed in*. There it was that Louis Paulsen performed feats of blindfold play that the world did not dream of. And from that time the sceptre of the Royal game has been transferred into the baton of an American citizen. Little wonder then that Americans, young and old, should endeavor so to qualify themselves, by the attainments of a knowledge of chess, whereby, although they might not imitate, they could yet appreciate the wonderful triumph of their young countryman, Paul Morphy, the envied of all competitors and observed of all observers.

The latest vent which our chess amateurs have found through which to *blow off* their superfluous enthusiasm, is the telegraphic match now in progress between the New-York Club and the Philadelphia Association of players. The preliminaries for the contest having been previously arranged by a Committee appointed for that purpose, the first meeting on Friday took place on Tuesday evening last, when the first game not having terminated at 9½ o'clock, play was adjourned until the ensuing day, and, for a like reason, subsequently until Saturday last. It is still in abeyance, but will, probably, be concluded to-morrow evening.

According to the terms of the match two games are to be contested; and in the event of no decisive result then being obtained, such further number as may be necessary to insure that end. Time for consultation limited to fifteen minutes, and the parties consulting not to be allowed to touch the pieces except for the purpose of moving.

At 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, the spacious rooms forming the Rotunda at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, presented an unusual appearance, having been kindly placed at the disposal of the chess fraternity, and the public at large, by Mr. Walker, the proprietor, and kept open for their sole accommodation. About this time the New-York Committee of players made their appearance, consisting o Messrs. Lichtenstein, Mead, Perrin, Thomson and Webb. On communicating with the Philadelphians, it was found that their Committee was also on hand. The members are Messrs. Randolph, Montgomery, Thomas, Lewis and Elkins. Lots for first move having been drawn, and won by New-York, the play commenced as follows:

GAME FIRST.

| NEW-YORK. | PHILADELPHIA. |
|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4 | P to K 3 |
| 2. P takes P | P to Q 4 |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 4. Kt to K B 3 | P to Q B 4 |
| 5. P to K 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |

A singular circumstance is observable in the game at its present stage. The position of each party after seven moves being precisely similar.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. P to Q R 3 | P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7. B P takes P | K Kt takes P |
| 8. B to Q Kt 5 | B to Q 2 |
| 9. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 10. Castles | P to Q R 3 |
| 11. B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 12. Kt to K 5 | |

(Half-past nine being announced, play was adjourned until the ensuing evening, when at about 6 o'clock the game was resumed; the Rotunda on this occasion being well filled with amateurs from all parts of New-York and Brooklyn. Philadelphia now continues.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 13. Q to K Kt 4 | Q to Q B 3 |
| 14. Q Kt to Q 3 | Q B to Q 2 |
| 15. Q to K 3 | Q B to K 3 |
| 16. Q to K B 4 | B takes B |
| 17. P takes B | P to K 4 |
| 18. P to Q Kt 3 | P to K R 4 |
| 19. P to Q R 4 | K to B |

(The time for adjournment now arriving, play was, by mutual agreement, arranged to recommence on Saturday evening—New-York to open the ball. Philadelphia's play at this period, and subsequently, appears to us as of the very highest order. At the appointed hour—the attendance this evening scarcely so large as formerly—New-York telegraphs move 20.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 20. Kt to K 5 | Q to K 3 |
| 21. Q R to Q | B to K R 3 |
| 22. P takes P | P takes P |
| 23. Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 24. Q to Q 3 | Q R to Q Kt |
| 25. Q to K 3 | Q to Q 5 |
| 26. P to B 3 (ch) | K takes P |
| 27. Q to K 2 | K to Q Kt 2 |
| 28. Q to Q 3 | K to Q B 2 |
| 29. P to K Kt 4 | K to Q Kt 2 |
| 30. K to R 2 | P takes P |
| 31. P to K 5 | P to Q 6 |
| 32. P to K 6 | P to Q 7 |
| 33. Q to K 4 | P to Q 8 (Q) |
| 34. Q takes Q | P takes Q |
| 35. P to K 7 | P to Q 5 |
| 36. P to K 8 (Q) | P to Q 4 |
| 37. Q to K 5 | P to Q 3 |
| 38. Q to K 4 | P to Q 2 |
| 39. Q to K 5 | P to Q 1 |
| 40. Q to K 4 | P to Q B 1 |
| 41. Q to K 5 | P to Q Kt 1 |
| 42. Q to K 4 | P to Q R 1 |
| 43. Q to K 5 | P to Q Kt 2 |
| 44. Q to K 4 | P to Q B 2 |
| 45. Q to K 5 | P to Q 3 |
| 46. Q to K 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 47. Q to K 5 | P to Q 5 |
| 48. Q to K 4 | P to Q 6 |
| 49. Q to K 5 | P to Q 7 |
| 50. Q to K 4 | P to Q 8 (Q) |
| 51. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 52. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 53. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 54. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 55. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 56. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 57. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 58. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 59. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 60. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 61. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 62. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 63. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 64. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 65. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 66. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 67. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 68. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 69. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 70. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 71. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 72. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 73. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 74. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 75. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 76. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 77. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 78. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 79. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 80. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 81. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 82. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 83. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 84. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 85. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 86. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 87. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 88. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 89. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 90. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 91. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 92. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 93. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 94. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 95. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 96. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 97. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 98. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 99. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 100. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 101. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 102. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 103. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 104. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 105. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 106. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 107. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 108. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 109. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 110. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 111. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 112. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 113. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 114. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 115. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 116. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 117. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 118. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 119. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 120. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 121. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 122. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 123. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 124. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 125. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 126. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 127. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 128. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 129. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 130. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 131. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 132. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 133. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 134. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 135. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 136. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 137. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 138. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 139. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 140. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 141. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 142. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 143. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 144. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 145. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 146. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 147. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 148. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 149. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 150. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 151. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 152. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 153. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 154. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 155. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 156. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 157. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 158. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 159. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 160. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 161. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 162. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 163. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 164. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 165. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 166. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 167. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 168. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 169. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 170. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 171. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 172. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 173. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 174. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 175. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 176. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 177. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 178. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 179. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 180. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 181. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 182. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 183. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 184. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 185. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 186. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 187. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 188. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 189. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 190. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 191. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 192. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 193. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 194. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 195. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 196. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 197. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 198. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 199. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 200. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 201. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 202. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 203. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 204. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 205. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 206. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 207. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 208. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 209. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 210. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 211. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 212. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 213. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 214. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 215. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 216. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 217. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 218. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 219. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 220. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 221. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 222. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 223. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 224. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 225. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 226. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 227. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 228. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 229. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 230. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 231. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 232. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 233. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 234. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 235. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 236. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 237. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 238. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 239. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 240. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 241. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 242. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 243. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 244. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 245. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 246. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 247. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 248. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 249. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 250. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 251. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 252. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 253. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 254. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 255. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 256. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 257. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 258. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 259. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 260. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 261. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 262. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 263. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 264. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 265. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 266. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 267. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 268. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 269. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 270. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 271. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 272. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 273. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 274. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 275. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 276. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 277. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 278. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 279. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 280. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 281. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 282. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 283. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 284. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 285. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 286. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 287. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 288. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 289. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 290. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 291. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 292. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 293. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 294. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 295. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 296. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 297. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 298. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 299. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 300. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 301. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 302. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 303. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 304. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 305. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 306. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 307. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 308. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 309. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 310. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 311. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 312. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 313. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 314. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 315. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 316. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 317. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 318. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 319. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 320. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 321. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 322. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 323. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 324. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 325. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 326. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 327. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 328. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 329. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 330. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 331. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 332. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 333. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 334. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 335. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 336. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 337. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 338. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 339. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 340. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 341. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 342. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 343. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 344. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 345. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 346. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 347. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 348. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 349. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 350. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 351. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 352. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 353. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 354. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 355. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 356. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 357. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 358. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 359. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 360. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 361. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 362. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 363. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 364. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 365. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 366. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 367. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 368. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 369. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 370. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 371. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 372. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 373. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 374. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 375. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 376. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 377. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 378. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 379. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 380. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 381. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 382. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 383. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 384. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 385. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 386. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 387. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 388. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 389. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 390. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 391. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 392. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 393. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 394. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 395. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 396. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 397. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 398. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 399. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 400. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 401. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 402. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 403. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 404. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 405. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 406. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 407. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 408. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 409. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 410. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 411. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 412. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 413. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 414. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 415. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 416. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 417. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 418. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 419. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 420. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 421. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 422. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 423. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 424. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 425. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 426. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 427. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 428. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 429. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 430. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 431. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 432. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 433. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 434. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 435. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 436. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 437. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 438. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 439. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 440. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 441. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 442. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 443. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 444. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 445. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 446. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 447. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 448. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 449. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 450. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 451. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 452. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 453. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 454. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 455. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 456. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 457. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 458. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 459. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 460. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 461. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 462. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 463. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 464. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 465. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 466. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 467. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 468. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 469. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 470. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 471. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 472. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 473. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 474. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 475. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 476. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 477. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 478. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 479. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 480. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 481. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 482. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 483. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 484. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 485. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 486. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 487. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 488. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 489. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 490. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 491. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 492. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 493. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 494. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 495. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 496. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 497. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 498. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 499. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 500. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 501. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 502. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 503. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 504. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 505. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 506. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 507. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 508. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 509. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 510. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 511. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 512. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 513. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 514. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 515. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 516. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 517. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 518. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 519. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 520. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 521. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 522. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 523. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 524. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 525. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 526. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 527. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 528. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 529. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 530. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 531. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 532. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 533. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 534. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 535. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 536. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 537. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 538. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 539. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 540. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 541. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 542. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 543. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 544. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 545. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 546. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 547. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 548. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 549. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 550. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 551. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 552. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 553. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 554. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 555. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 556. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 557. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 558. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 559. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 560. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 561. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 562. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 563. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 564. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 565. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 566. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 567. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 568. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 569. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 570. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 571. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 572. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 573. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 574. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 575. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 576. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 577. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 578. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 579. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 580. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 581. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 582. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 583. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 584. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 585. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 586. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 587. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 588. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 589. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 590. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 591. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 592. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 593. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 594. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 595. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 596. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 597. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 598. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 599. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 600. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 601. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 602. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 603. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 604. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 605. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 606. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 607. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 608. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 609. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 610. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (Q) |
| 611. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 612. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 613. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 614. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 2 |
| 615. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 1 |
| 616. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 1 |
| 617. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 1 |
| 618. Q to K 4 | Q to Q R 1 |
| 619. Q to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 620. Q to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 |
| 621. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 3 |
| 622. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 623. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 5 |
| 624. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 6 |
| 625. Q to K 5 | Q to Q 7 |
| 626. Q to K 4 | Q to Q 8 (